

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. IX

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 22, 1915

NUMBER 21

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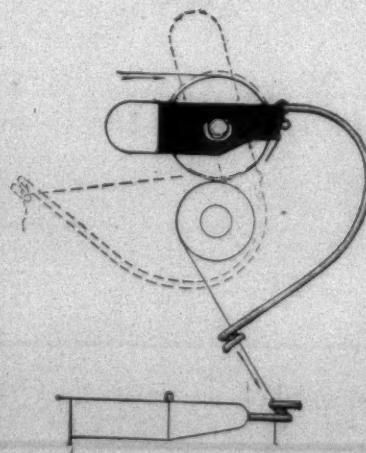
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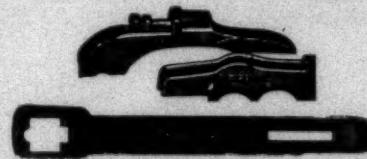
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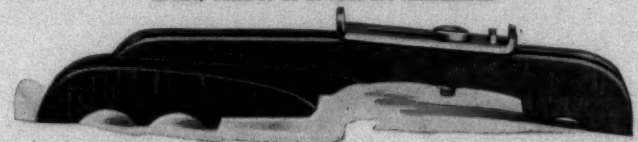
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 22, 1915

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Effect of Welfare Work on Industrial Unrest

David Clark before Southern Employers Welfare Conference.

Much has been said in the last few years about industrial unrest, and so important has the subject become, that a recent Congress created the Commission on Industrial Relations, the purpose of which is to investigate and if possible, determine the causes of dissatisfaction.

It was my privilege to hear a portion of the investigation that was recently conducted by that Commission, and when they questioned witnesses relative to the causes of industrial unrest in the industry with which they were connected, it occurred to me that a great opportunity was being missed when the Commission did not turn its eyes toward the South, and study the reasons why there is so little industrial unrest in the cotton manufacturing industry of this section.

We have in the South an industry operating over thirteen million spindles and in which there is invested over two hundred million dollars. This industry stretches over a wide area, from Virginia through Texas, and while there are occasional disagreements and in some instances, short strikes, there is nowhere a feeling which might be termed industrial unrest.

If there is a cause for industrial unrest in the other industries and in the cotton manufacturing industry of other sections, there must be a reason for lack of industrial unrest in the cotton mills of the South and it is a subject well worthy of their close study.

In February, 1912, I stood upon a sidewalk in Lawrence, Mass., and watched a motley horde of five thousand men and women march through the snow in one of the big parades incidental to the great textile strike of that city. Many I questioned but those men, mostly recent acquisitions from Southern Europe, knew not the language that I spoke and of the few that could speak English, I found none who knew why or for what they were striking, or what complaint they had against the mills that they had shut down.

The Lawrence strike was engineered by men whom it profited financially, and one of the great causes of industrial unrest is the fact that labor organizations are so constructed that certain men are financially benefitted by instigating strikes. It is true that in the case of the Lawrence strike the manufacturers had by unfairness given the agitators a cause around which to build a strike, but it would doubtless have been more easily settled but for those who were financially interested in keeping it alive.

The man who can be benefitted politically is another great factor in industrial unrest and one of the greatest illustrations of that influence was former Governor Cole Blease of South Carolina, who made insidious efforts to array the mill operatives of that State against the mill owners. Cole Blease was able, by his oratory, to arouse a certain amount of feeling, but fortunately the cotton manufacturers of South Carolina had so conducted themselves in their relations with their employees, as to furnish no just basis for bad feeling, and upon sober second thought the operatives recognized the fact and no serious trouble resulted.

There have been in the South during the past two years many labor union organizers seeking to unionize the mill operatives and array them against the mill owners, but they have found it difficult to secure permanent results because they have in very few cases found a just cause or foundation upon which to build. Being smooth talkers they are able to organize to a certain extent but they cannot hold what they get, for the operatives as a rule are level headed and begin to reason why they should turn against employers who have treated them well and with proper consideration.

At Rome, Ga., the agitators were able to organize and even got the mill operatives into several parades, but after the organizers left, the union disintegrated rapidly and former members are still laughing over the fact that they sent their charter back, "express collect" to the headquarters at Fall River, Mass.

You can put germs into a strong healthy human system and although they may cause a temporary infection they will usually be thrown off without serious damage. Put the same germs into a weak, diseased system and they are liable to cause death.

The same law applies to the germs of industrial unrest as sowed by the labor agitator and politician, and the manufacturers of the country can learn a valuable lesson from the cotton manufacturers of the South, who, by fair treatment and by dealing squarely with their employees,

have made their body politic comparatively safe from such germs.

One great trouble that labor union organizers find in their attempts to unionize the cotton mills of the South, is that they really have nothing to offer. During the past fifteen years there has not been a serious strike or labor trouble in the Southern cotton mills, and yet there has been a greater increase in wages in them than in the Northern mills which are fully unionized and where there is seldom a time when a strike is not in effect in one or more localities.

One Southern mill has furnished me the following comparative table of wages taken from their books of 1894, 1904 and 1914, and which shows that wages have more than doubled in the last twenty years:

			Percentages of increase		
			1894 to 1904	1904 to 1914	1894 to 1914
CARDING:					
Overseer	15.00	24.00	60	25	100
Second Hand	6.60	9.60	45	40	106
Grinders	6.00	7.50	25	40	75
Card Hands	2.40	4.50	87	66	213
Drawing	2.40	3.00	25	100	150
Slubbers	5.10	6.00	17	35	59
Speeders	4.45	6.00	34	65	122
Picker Hands	3.30	4.80	45	57	127
Strippers	3.30	4.50	36	66	127
SPINNERS:					
Overseer	15.00	18.00	20	66	100
Second Hand	9.00	9.00	00	50	50
Spinners	1.80	2.40	33	183	277
Doffers	1.80	3.00	66	220	433
Sweepers	1.20	3.00	150	75	337
Section Hands	6.00	7.50	25	40	75
WEAVING:					
Overseer	15.00	21.00	40	71	140
Second Hand	9.00	10.50	16	43	66
Loom Fixers	9.00	9.00	00	33	33
Piece Weavers	4.30	6.40	49	87	179
Day Weavers	3.60	5.10	41	76	150
Yard Hands	3.30	6.00	92	25	127

There are many moderate sized families in the Southern cotton mills who are earning from \$40 to \$50 per week or over \$200 per month, while the average weekly income of families of three workers is shown by one mill to be \$25.50 per week or over \$100 per month. Very few professional men in small towns have over \$100 per month upon which to support their families and incomes of over \$200 are very rare.

The trouble with the cotton mill operatives of the South is not the amount of wages they receive but their extravagance and apparent inability to save. It may seem strange but the mill operatives purchase a more expensive line of foodstuffs and other supplies than the lawyers and doctors in the towns in which they live.

As the cotton manufacturers of the South have advanced wages faster without labor unions or strikes than the mills of New England where there has been continual strife, the organizers have little argument for unionizing the Southern cotton mills.

I do not mean to present to you the actions of our cotton manufacturers as perfect, either collectively or individually, and I am continually urging them to make greater efforts along the right lines and to throw the light of introspection upon their relations with, and treatment of, their employees.

To my mind the greatest benefit derived from welfare work is the fact that it draws the attention of the manufacturer to his employees and causes him to have an interest that he would not otherwise have in their welfare. Without welfare work the average manufacturer is out of touch with his employees but with the beginning of welfare work he finds a growing interest in their work and their lives. While welfare work is not generally installed for that purpose, it is my opinion that its

(Continued on Page 5).

Welfare Program at Dan River Mills

Miss Hattie E. Hylton before Southern Employers Welfare Conference.

When our Mr. H. R. Fitzgerald asked me to come to this meeting to act as a substitute for him, I could not refuse to give my best effort to the task.

While I appreciate the honor thus conferred upon me, I deprecate the circumstances which conspired to make his presence here today an impossibility, and wish with all my heart that I could bring to you just such a message as he would have revealed to you the great heart that is the guiding spirit of a great work—for Mr. Fitzgerald has vision and great insight. He is a Christian of a high order, willing to serve, anxious to be used as God wills him to be, following at all times what he believes to be the leadership of the Divine. Endowed with great personal magnetism, gifted with unusual oratorical powers, such a man could not fail to make you feel the inspiration that his own life gives to the workers who are entrusted with the consummation of the high ideals which he and his associates are ever striving to attain.

Were he here, I think he would tell you of Danville in the early 80's—a struggling town whose population was made up of as many negroes as there were white people,—a condition which was at that time a great menace to the wellbeing of the community.

The tobacco business gave to the negroes ample opportunity to make a living, while there was nothing whatever to afford the least chance for the poor and illiterate white people. This state of affairs induced earnest thought on the part of some of the most thoughtful citizens, who realized that something must be done to relieve this unequal and galling situation.

Mr. T. B. Fitzgerald, father of Mr. H. R. Fitzgerald, who had for a long time been studying the possibilities of the water power furnished by Dan River, and Mr. R. A. Schoolfield, also a man of wonderful vision, conceived the idea of opening a small cotton mill. They interested three other men,—the five of them furnishing a capital stock of \$75,000, and the undertaking was launched. The industry has grown to such an extent that the capital employed is now ten millions—or more—and the plant affords occupation for about six thousand employees. As has perhaps been the history of all the earlier mills in the South, for a long time our people had to give close attention to the mere success of the monetary side of the industry, realizing that without such success, other greater things could not come.

The desire to help their less fortunate fellow men, which was the actuating motive of the founders of the business ran as an undercurrent throughout many years of its growth—now and then coming to the surface, and constantly growing stronger as it did, finally appearing almost as a mission to the spiritual eyes of the younger men of the firm.

About the year 1900, the plan for the Schoolfield Plant was project-

ed, resulting in the building and opening of same January 1st, 1905. This village lies about two miles from the business center of Danville.

From its inception, the plan was to make of this a model plant—one that should furnish lucrative occupation for the employee, under the best possible conditions; while giving every incentive to the promotion of efficiency in all departments of mill work, as well as every opportunity for ideal community life so soon as the people could be made ready for it. To this end it has been the plan to install as rapidly as was feasible such Welfare Activities as seemed best fitted to the needs.

Realizing that the key to great efficiency is the good health of its employees, our management has spared no pains or expense to prevent and cure disease. The land upon which our village is built is hilly, affording very perfect drainage, and in their building, the engineers conformed to the natural lay of the land. The company owns its own filtering plant, which furnishes, in abundance, delightfully pure water. The homes are equipped with modern sanitary outdoor toilets, built of the very best materials.

In the beginning the very first uplift workers placed in the field were a force of visiting nurses, which has proved a very wise move. A nurse by virtue of her professional training, is often able to render services in the home, which win the gratitude, affection and confidence of its members to a great degree—affording the entering wedge for other and more varied assistance.

Not only has the cure and preventive work of these nurses been valuable, but they are in constant touch with the mill superintendent, and are able to keep careful check on the "hands" who "lay out" and can always detect the difference between a sick man and one inclined to be shiftless and intemperate. I should judge that in this detail alone, the expense of these workers is justified.

By reason of the aid given by the nurses, one of our Danville physicians, a specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases, conducts for us one night in each week a free clinic. He is assisted by a dentist and a regular medical practitioner. It is impossible to measure the good being done in this way to a large number of patients. The average attendance is 25, while I suppose the number of free operations performed by the specialist in his office, and at the hospital would average three or more per month. These are largely for the removal of adenoids and enlarged tonsils, and undoubtedly, few, if any of these children, would ever have this relief but for the free clinic.

Our nurses also regularly inspect the school children and those at the Day Nursery for suspicious symptoms of contagious and constitutional diseases, and in this way many

serious epidemics are doubtless averted.

The Day Nursery affords kind, systematic, and intelligent care of the children of those mothers always found in a mill village, who, by reason of desertion, shiftlessness, or general disability on the part of the fathers, are compelled to support, or help in the support, of the family. It also gives sympathetic aid to the widow, often left with greater burdens than she could bear alone. This work is seemingly one of the most expensive features of our welfare department, but, as the nursery affords a home for the resident welfare workers, some of the expense is capable of being distributed elsewhere.

There are Active Clubs to meet the various needs of the children mothers, young men and young women. Among these are the Bluebirds, Camp Fire Girls, Boy Scouts, and Gymnastic Classes. Classes have also been successful in sewing, cooking, singing, basketry, etc. The base ball teams have been furnished with good ball ground, and interest in this great sport runs high at this time.

The Welfare Office conducts a Saving Department, as a real factor in aiding the parents to instill in their children habits of thrift

and economy. It is found also that this fills a need of the older people, who are glad to find a safe carrier of their funds to the Danville banks. The office holds a library of more than 250 volumes, and this is so much used and so many demands are made for books not in stock, that very soon this will be enlarged.

We have a new, modern school building, with 12 class rooms, auditorium, library, teachers' rest room, principal's office, both girls' and boys' play rooms, and rooms for manual training and domestic science. The building is equipped with slate blackboards, good desks, the very best heating and ventilating system, lavatories, bubbling fountains in each room, and is well lighted. In fact, it is hard to find a better equipped or better manned school. The enrollment the past year was 750 children, requiring a force of 17 teachers, and overflowing into the old schoolhouse, five rooms being in use there—a fact which demands at no distant time another building of like resources. The mill supplements the county term of six months, giving a full nine months session.

All along we have had a good night school, but last term was the most successful of all. It is now



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permanently quartered in the new school building, where there is every facility for good work, and we can reasonably hope to double its scope of usefulness in the future.

There are now two sessions of kindergarten with an average daily attendance of about sixty-five each—the last term enrollment was 393. We have a fine director in charge of this department, who has a strong force of assistants, and they are gaining the confidence and support of the mothers to a reasonable degree.

The public school, night school, kindergarten, and clubs combine in giving three great annual features, which have attracted much outside attention as well as doing much toward the development of the spirit of community pride. The first in importance is the Play Festival, given in May of each year. Hundreds of children participate in the festivities of this occasion, and the thousands of spectators are extravagant in their expressions of delight at the performance. Next is the exhibit held at the Danville Fair. This is composed of school, kindergarten and club work, as well as much hand work done in the homes by the mothers. Canned fruits, vegetables, preserves and pickles, with many fine specimens of cut flowers, growing plants, ferns, etc., are exhibited. Tiny bolts of gingham, made by the school children, forming unique souvenirs, were dispensed at the last fair.

Last, but not least of the three, is the great Community Christmas Tree, which on last Christmas gave out its first message of Christmas joy and good will to many delighted and grateful hearts.

We have an active Civic League, through which medium we are striving to foster and develop a pride in every phase of the village life. The growth of this spirit is slow, but already the effect of the work done may be seen. The League offers prizes for the best vegetable garden, prettiest front yard, and best kept premises; and as a result there is a marked increase in the interest displayed in all lines of home improvement. We expect this interest to be very gradual in its growth, because of the perfect indifference on the part of many of the people to the improvement of anything that belongs to the mill. They often say, "If the mill wants it done, let 'em do it themselves." Our league leaders are those who have none of this spirit and they can combat it better than anyone else can, because they are of the people. Our village drug store has increased its sale of garden seeds 100 per cent in the last two years of the league's existence.

Plans have been completed and accepted for a magnificent Y. M. C. A. building, work upon which will begin in the fall. This, of course, will fill a great and crying need, and will bring into play active forces for good, supplementing most effectively the work that is already in operation.

In conclusion, let me say that although the expense of our work totals in the aggregate many thousands of dollars annually, it is the opinion of our mill officials that the expenditure yields large returns in

the increased efficiency of its operatives, and they are strong in the belief that in time the full value of the work that is being done now will be demonstrated.

Some times we workers get much discouraged, but we have only to contrast conditions now with those in the beginning to realize that our labors have not been in vain. We can see that the Welfare Movement gains impetus each year, and know that the future will bring its reward in the joy of the realization of our hopes and plans.

The management has at all times been most generous, and has backed the Welfare Department, not only with ample means, but with a spirit of deepest interest, sympathy, and understanding, of the problems to be met, which, with the wonderful spirit of co-operation existing between every department of the work has made hard things seem easy, and kept courage high in our hearts.

We are sure we can see that our work is gradually bringing about a higher degree of efficiency on the part of the employees, and it seems hardly too much to hope that it will finally break down and dispel the stigma which has so long been attached to cotton mills and their operatives.

Cotton Situation in Brazil.

Dr. E. C. Green, an American cotton expert, has been appointed superintendent of the recently organized Cotton Service of the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture. Prior to his present connection with the government Dr. Green made a preliminary survey of the cotton situation in Brazil, and submitted a report that contained the results of his investigations, and was illustrated with photographs taken in the field. A copy of this report has been forwarded from Rio de Janeiro by Ambassador Edwin V. Morgan and may be inspected at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its branch offices. There will also be made available to those interested a report on the cotton situation in Brazil, prepared by Consul General A. L. M. Gottschalk, based in part upon an interview had with Dr. Green.

The activities of the new Service will embrace (1) cultural processes, (2) gathering and packing, and (3) marketing the lint, and should aid in developing this important though nearly latent source of national wealth. The development of the cotton industry of Brazil will, in the opinion of Commercial Attache Lincoln Hutchinson, present opportunities for the sale of American plantation equipment.—Consular Reports.

Mill Boy Has a Fracture.

A little boy named Wooten in the Saxon Mill village, Spartanburg, S. C., was seriously injured last week. He was standing near his older brother as he was driving a stob, when the axe flew off the handle striking the little fellow in the head and causing a fracture of the skull. While the boy is in a serious condition there is some hope for recovery.

Effect of Welfare Work on Industrial Unrest.

(Continued from Page 3.)

greatest benefits come through the bringing of the employer and the employees into close touch and enabling the employer to better understand the viewpoint of the employees.

Only last week, a walk out or strike occurred at the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C., because of a matter about which there was a slight difference of opinion between the management and the operatives. The same situation in another section of the country would have brought in the professional agitator and serious trouble would probably have resulted, causing loss, both to operatives and to the company. As both the president and the superintendent of the Brogon Mills were in close personal touch with the operatives and had always shown a broad and liberal spirit in dealing with them, there was little trouble in adjusting the misunderstanding.

The manager of a New York sweat shop does not know where or how his employees live. To him they are simply a part of the machinery and when they die or disappear he gets others, just as he gets new machinery to replace that which wears out. The result of such a situation is to frequently develop slight misunderstandings into strikes and the labor union is the natural and legitimate weapon of the employees.

Because I am interested in promoting harmony between the employers and employees of the Southern cotton mills, and want to see the present good feeling grow and become permanent, I have studied the problem and believe that the development of welfare work is and will continue to be one of the greatest factors in bringing about the desired results.

The cotton mills insure against fire and other things that can possibly cause them loss and the cost of welfare work might well be added to the insurance account because it is to a large extent an insurance against that industrial unrest which has caused the manufacturers of other sections of the country so much loss.

One real advantage, which we have, is the absence of the foreign labor element, for the Southern mills are operated by an uniform race of people who can boast of pure Anglo-Saxon blood, the best on earth. They are an independent race of men who can be led but cannot be driven. They, probably more than men of any other blood, are willing to give measure for measure, and when given fair treatment usually give honest labor in return.

Those who will study the history of the Anglo-Saxon race will find that this is no theory but is a trait in which they have the advantage of other races. There are of course, exceptions, but I am speaking of the cotton mill operatives of the South, collectively and as a class.

Those who seek to criticize the Southern cotton mills are prone to seek out the isolated cases and hold them up to the world as representative conditions. For that reason we should seek to have welfare work extended to every mill in the South and carry to a higher efficiency the work now being done by many mills.

The cotton manufacturers of the South are under continual attack by the National Child Labor Committee and other organizations and the conditions are badly misrepresented, because the salaries of those who are engaged in the work are largely dependent upon the contributions by men and women whose sympathy could not be aroused if true conditions were rectified.

The problem of child labor, hours of labor, etc., in their final analysis, will not be settled either by the National Child Labor Committee or by the manufacturer, but by public opinion, which eventually becomes the law. In forming its opinion, the public will be largely influenced by actions of the manufacturers and their relations with their employees. It is therefore important that no just cause for complaint should be given.

The manufacturers are continually being urged to get into politics but my advice to them has always been to get out of politics and stay out. A manufacturer elected to a legislature for a specific purpose may accomplish that purpose temporarily, but it has been my observation that the antagonism he arouses always reacts and the manufacturers are worse off in the end.

It is fair and just that all legislative bodies should contain some manufacturers as well as men from other walks of life, but they should show an interest in general laws and not a singleness of purpose as is so often the case.

There has been too much radical legislation in recent years and much of it has been aimed at the textile industry. We may as well recognize that the tendency towards such legislation cannot be checked in legislative halls except temporarily. We must start at the root of the trouble which is industrial unrest, and having eliminated as far as possible any just causes for such unrest, we can appeal to public sentiment with hope of success.

Public sentiment of today is the basis of the law of tomorrow. Some may rail against public sentiment but the great American people are seldom wrong in their final analysis of any subject, and whether the public is right or wrong we will have to abide by the will of the majority.

Welfare work is of great value in increasing the moral tone, the health and the efficiency of the operative, but I value it most highly because it brings the employer and the employee into closer touch and tends to promote that harmony which will eliminate industrial unrest.

Developing National Commercial Interest

By W. A. Graham Clark, Commercial Agent of the United States Department of Commerce Before the Annual Convention of the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association at Atlanta, May, 1915.

The wholesale grocery is the commissary department of the nation and it scarcely needs an inventory to show that every nation in the world is represented on its shelves and therefore interested in the American wholesale grocer. In your well-filled warehouses there is coffee from Brazil, also probably from Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, Guatemala, Java, and Arabia; there is sugar from Cuba, Hawaii, and Porto Rico; cocoa from Trinidad, Santo Domingo, and Ecuador; butter from England, Australia, and Denmark; cheese from Italy and Switzerland; bananas from Jamaica, Honduras, and Costa Rica; grapes and almonds from Spain; lemons and macaroni from olive oil from Italy; figs and dates from Turkey; walnuts from France, peanuts from Japan, currents from Greece, and so on through the list of articles and countries.

You handle a huge total of articles raised in other climes and you know of course that coffee and sugar are usually the leading articles in the import trade of this country.

Value of Export Trade.

The export trade of the country is also great interest to wholesale grocers, whether you export yourself or not, for the status of this trade inevitably has its effect on home prices. We do a large export trade in foodstuffs of various kinds, not only in flour, canned meats, and cotton seed oil, but also in canned salmon, in canned fruits and vegetables, in prunes and apples and oranges, in eggs, and in many other goods in which you deal. In the future our trade in green and canned fruits and vegetables, etc., will undoubtedly greatly expand for we have many such things that the world requires. Living in a land of plenty and variety we little realize the luxury of our diet and the restricted fare of some sections of other countries and the high prices they are willing to pay for our goods. In England, even, many fruits are very scarce and I have been charged at hotels a shilling (25 cents) apiece for peaches, though I may say I did not buy many at that figure. I found pineapples retailing at \$1.25 each and watermelons charged for at 20 cents a slice. Why should we not send out more Southern peaches and apples and other fruits. Why should we not make an attempt to acquaint the world with the merits of our canned corn and canned vegetables, and so build up an export trade from this section?

Some of your products are already considered the finest in the world. I read once of a millionaire in Paris who determined to have a feast the best that money could buy and one that would eclipse the famous feasts of Lucullus. Articles of food were brought from all parts of the world and kept fresh by frequent changes of ice. I remember

this because the main articles for dessert were Georgia peaches and Georgia watermelons.

Foreign Bills of Fare.

Of course some of the dishes much relished abroad might seem to us more or less strange, some even you might not care to handle. For instance, in the Philippines the natives like to bury eggs in the hot sand for some time before eating and if they get both a chicken and an egg at the same time they like it all the better and feel that they have gotten their money's worth. In China they like shark fins, bird's nest soup, pigeon eggs, lily seeds, bamboo shoots, and the like. Even if we cannot ship them the famous Georgia melon we might be able to let them have a few of the seed. Our canned goods are going abroad now in increasing amounts but after trying the native fare in the interior of many countries, I have frequently wished there were more and have sighed for the respectability of American canned goods. I remember distinctly the sad experience I had with Japanese canned goods on a trip I made in 1906 some 600 miles into the interior of Manchuria. I had bought and carried these along as a life preserver, but they almost proved the opposite. It is possible, however, that these goods had been among some rejected by the Japanese army as unfit for food.

Assistance of Commerce Bureau.

Wholesale grocers sometimes seem to think of their trade as one that is identified only with local interests, but I do not know of any class of men who are in reality more identified with the international trade of the world and who would be more interested in foreign countries. You draw your products from every country and a wider knowledge of sources of supply might frequently be of value to you, also a knowledge of foreign markets might often show you where you could sell abroad at a profit. Thus all wholesale grocers, as well as manufacturers, should understand the opportunities open to them at this time when all the world is looking to America for the products, fresh or canned, of our fields and gardens and orchards, and in aiding you to enlarge your viewpoint and the scope of your work the Department of Commerce can be of practical and material assistance.

The Department of Commerce is the representative of the business man in the American government. Its activities are worldwide and of some 8,000 men in this department only 1,500 are in Washington, the others being scattered all over this and almost every other country. It has been said that the scope of the work of the Department of Commerce covers the heavens above, the earth below and the waters beneath, as it includes the radio telegraph service, the coast and geodetic survey, and the bureau of fisheries. The branch of the department that is of direct interest to you is the one that has for its province the promotion of American commerce at home and

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ROGERS W. DAVIS, SOUTHERN AGENT
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

abroad and which is known as the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

For the collection of commercial information from abroad this bureau has three main sources of supply:

Gathering Foreign Information.

The first is the consular service. There are nearly 300 American consuls stationed abroad and their work is supplemented by almost as many consular agencies. These consuls send in frequent reports on the commerce of their districts, also lists of importers of all classes of goods, and they transmit to us all requests they receive from merchants wishing to be put in touch

with American manufacturers and exporters and we publish these in our daily newspaper. The consuls do a great work in aiding our foreign trade and in keeping us informed as to conditions abroad. After visiting nearly a half of our consulates abroad I am glad to be able to state that we not only have a very competent and efficient consular service but one that is recognized as the standard by all other countries.

The second source of information is our force of traveling men, called commercial agents. These are mostly selected from active work and are experts in their line; they are not stationed at any one post

but travel from country to country studying the methods of manufacture, preparation, and distribution of the goods with which they are familiar, and they report on the opportunity for American competition in a way that is of technical value to our manufacturers and exporters. Mr. Shriver, Mr. Thayer, and others of these men have reported on the market abroad for canned goods and other articles that are of special interest to your association.

The third source of our information is the recently established corps of commercial attaches. There are ten of these men, one each in London, Paris, Berlin, Petrograd, Pekin, Melbourne, Lima, Santiago, Buenos Aires and Rio Janeiro. Each speaks the language of the country to which he is accredited and his entire time is devoted to commercial studies that will be of use to American exporters to that country.

These three sets of men, the consul, with his intensive study of a local section, the commercial attaché, with his comprehensive study of a whole country, and the commercial agent, with his expert study of one line all over the world, supplement each other and they work together harmoniously to make up the best system of commercial news gathering yet devised.

The bureau at Washington is the clearing house where converge all lines of our information from abroad and as this material arrives by letter and cable it is studied, classified, and arranged for prompt distribution. Every day we publish a newspaper embodying the latest commercial data from the ends of the earth, and we endeavor to publish any information of value within 24 hours after its receipt. This trade paper is called "Commerce Reports," the subscription price is \$2.50 a year, and it ought to be on the desk of every man who is at all interested in any phase of international commerce. In addition to the trade reports from consuls and others it includes a page or more of foreign trade opportunities, showing specific requests for American goods wanted immediately by foreign importers.

Information that it is not considered advisable to publish broadcast we print in confidential circulars, and these are sent to firms directly interested in the matters referred to.

The reports of commercial agents on special lines, as well as the inclusive reports of a number of consuls on some special subject, we publish in pamphlet form for the use of those directly interested in the subjects treated. In your line we have published pamphlets on the markets abroad for canned goods, for edible oils, for fish, for fruit, for flour, etc., and also made reports on the tomato canning industry in Italy, the utilization of the potato in Europe, the pineapple canning industry of the world, the salt industry, the cocoa industry, the sugar industry, and others. I have brought along a few sample pamphlets for distribution so as to give you a better idea of our work along this line.

Our list of pamphlets on special

subjects is steadily increasing and many of these will be of interest to your members, so it is worth your while to keep in touch with what we are trying to do. If you are interested in the trade, or the manufacturing methods, abroad for certain articles and will make your wishes known to the bureau, we shall, if the subject is of sufficient interest and available funds permit, be glad to have it investigated and a special pamphlet compiled. Many of our reports covering the trade of the world in certain articles are the result of a request to the bureau from some association like yours which is interested in special lines and has not hesitated to let us know that it wants more light on its particular lines in other countries. Such reports are not alone of interest to those of your members who may export but are of interest to all of you who sell in this country the articles reported on as they give information as to sources of supply, methods of manufacture and distribution, and other data that may prove to be of practical value to you in your business.

In addition to our work in publishing commerce reports, confidential circulars, special trade pamphlets, etc., the bureau does a great deal of other trade promotion work that time will hardly permit to bring to your attention. We publish foreign trade directories and can give you the names of importers of your products in almost any city in the world. We have a well organized division on tariff duty on any article in any country. We publish monthly, quarterly, and yearly statistics showing in detail the imports and exports of these United States, and also statistical data from foreign countries.

In addition to the head office of the bureau in Washington, we have branch offices in New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Seattle, San Francisco, New Orleans, and Atlanta. These branch offices are established for the greater convenience of the business interests of the various sections in getting in touch with our work, and they are fully equipped with all the public and confidential data collected by the government for your use. We shall be glad to have you visit the Atlanta branch office at room 521 of the post office building, and see for yourselves what we have that is of interest to you, and fully avail yourselves of our services in any way that will tend to aid your trade at home or abroad.

Market For Jute Coffee Bags in Brazil.

The important place in the commerce of Brazil held by jute coffee bags may be gauged by the following statistics, showing the number of bags of coffee exported from this country during the last five years: 1910, 9,724,000; 1911, 11,258,000; 1912, 12,080,303; 1913, 13,267,449; 1914, 11,274,000. Brazilian statistics indicate that about \$1,100,000 worth of raw jute is imported annually from India and about \$2,100,000 of Indian jute yarn from the Dundee market. There are no indications of any imports of finished bags and im-

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The city of Sao Paulo, one of the chief centers of industrial activity in Brazil and the site of the largest textile mills in the country, has several large jute mills, which manufacture bagging from imported raw jute and jute yarn and supply the enormous demand for bagging, for coffee, beans, rice, and other agricultural products. There are no large mills in Rio de Janeiro itself, but some of the bagging is supplied by small local concerns, which receive their jute cloth from Sao Paulo, cutting it into proper sizes, and having the sewing done by hand.

The American consul at Santos states that the manufacture of cof-

fee bags, an industry in which much capital is invested in his district, has the hearty support of the local government of the State of Sao Paulo in the maintenance of a standard of size and quality of sacking.

All coffee is exported in new sacks. There is a considerable demand, however, for second-hand sacks, as the local importers receive the coffee from the coffee-growing regions in used bags, which are returned to the growers after rebagging has been accomplished at the actual exporting point.

The favorable conditions created for some domestic industries by the high protective tariff of Brazil—even in the case of native industries dependent entirely upon raw (Continued on Page 15.)

Textiles in Germany.

The American Association of Commerce in Berlin, in its latest bulletin, gives the following statement regarding the textile industry of the country:

Cotton spinning mills in western Germany report continued good business, although a certain decrease can be noted as compared with the month of April, primarily for the reason that military orders are decreasing. In the latter part of April the demand increased, however, in summer goods for the army. The cost of labor is increasing.

In Saxony also good business is reported, with the same reduction in military orders. A lack is felt of male help, while the supply of female help exceeds the demand.

Mills in Silesia report also a decrease in military orders.

Mills in Wurttemberg are not uniformly busy, as weaving mills of the finer grades are less busy than mills producing coarser grades.

Cloth weaving mills are extremely busy and operating day and night.

Hemp spinning mills and twine manufacturers are fully employed.

Eight hundred and fifty sick insurance associations of the spinning industry reported on May 1 a membership list of 124,685 male and 193,219 female workers. As compared with the list of April 1, a decrease of 3.27 per cent in the number of male workers is reported, and a decrease of 0.83 per cent in the ranks of female workers.

As a result of British measures, American cotton has been brought into Germany in scant quantities only since outbreak of the war, shipments having been made via Swedish, Italian and also Dutch ports. In Genoa cotton destined for Germany has accumulated in large quantities and it is figured that a volume aggregating \$10,000,000 in value is detained.

Under the pressure of England, Sweden has placed an embargo on the export of cotton, so that practically no cotton at all is being imported.

In view of the limited supply on hand the price of raw cotton has reached enormous limits, as in Bremen 30 cents per pound was asked on May 31, as against 20 to 22 cents before the conflict with Italy and about 12 cents before the war.

Since the entrance of Italy into the war, cotton mills have increased

their prices about 25 per cent. Finished cotton goods have increased by at least 19 per cent, and as the stocks are rapidly diminishing, further increase in price is inevitable.

Cotton merchants are of the opinion that the situation for the legitimate trade is by no means rosy. On the other hand, one thing is sure: that the supply for military use is absolutely insured and that even in case of the war lasting a long time the army and navy will be amply provided.

In the territory of the enemy occupied by the Germans, as in Belgium, northern France and in Russian Poland, such quantities of cotton goods and raw cotton have been found that these volumes alone cover the demand for military use.

Interested circles, as cotton merchants and brokers, are curious whether the United States will undertake any steps to secure shipments to Germany. These circles claim that, in view of the last record crop and the bright outlook for the next, Americans have a vital interest to sell to Germany, and much more so, as Germany is one of America's best customers.

One of the prominent trade papers puts it that "perhaps the influential American cotton interests will find means and ways to ship to Germany, and on the primary reason that American cotton planters depend upon export and would suffer financially if millions of bales should remain unsold in America."

Although an actual "wool market" does not exist in Germany under prevailing conditions, it should not be concluded that trade in wool has come to a standstill. Enormous supplies of wool have been seized by the armies in the enemy's territory, and in such quantities that the demand for military purposes is covered for an unlimited period, even allowing certain supplies for the legitimate trade. With a certain retrenchment in the use of wool for civilian use, which tendency is but natural under present conditions, no difficulties will arise.

The conflict with Italy has no influence upon the wool supply, as Germany has long been shut off from Italian sources of supply; even the stores in Genoa, destined for Germany, have been detained.

Consumers endeavor to stock up for fall and winter, figuring that difficulties may arise later in the matter of supplies and price.

Child Labor in Mills.

The midseason report of Commissioner Watson on child labor conditions in this state is very interesting and encouraging. Commissioner Watson has reason to be pleased with the steady and continuous reduction in the number of child laborers during recent years, but in no year has this reduction been more encouraging than in the year just past.

This report shows that in the cotton mills of the state there has been an increase of 767 white males, while on the other hand there has been a decrease of 148 in the number of white females employed and a decrease of 218 in the number of negro women.

It is most pleasing to note the increase of the white males. This indicates an improved condition on the part of employees. As a general proposition, the women of a family, particularly wives, are not employed in mills unless there be necessity therefore. An increase of males and a decrease of females indicates a betterment of family conditions to the relief of the women.

The report also shows that whilst there has been an increase in the number of children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, totaling 482, there has been a decrease in the employment of white children between twelve and fourteen to the extent of 339.

This is as it should be and again indicates improvement. With few exceptions parents of mill children are anxious to give their children all advantages possible in the way of education and as a rule where children less than fourteen are employed in mills there will be found to be good cause therefor. A decrease in the number of children less than fourteen at work would seem to show that the conditions of their parents have been to some extent bettered, so that there is not a pressing necessity for employment of young children.

We had hoped to see some of the mill communities taking steps to voluntarily put into effect the provisions of law as to compulsory attendance at school. No class of our

population will in the end secure better results from the education of the children than mill workers. They are industrious and ambitious, both for themselves and their children. In no way will this ambition be more sure to be gratified than through the education of their children. We should like to see, therefore, the first effort to put compulsory education into effect in a mill community. There can be but few in any of these communities under fourteen who must labor in order to give necessary support to themselves or others dependent on them. In such few cases the state should make provision to give assistance during the school term. The interest of the state requires that the children attend school.

Commissioner Watson goes about his work quietly, but he is accomplishing results.—Greenville Daily Piedmont.

THE SUPREME TEST OF Clinchfield Coal

In the limited fire box of the high-power locomotive Clinchfield demonstrates its superior efficiency and economy in the production of power.

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

The Next Discussion.

We have received several inquiries relative to the time at which we will give the next prize discussion which will be on "The Cause and Prevention of Uneven Yarn."

It is our present intention to run this discussion in November and the rules and regulations will be practically the same as applied in the other prize discussions.

We will make full announcement including all details at an early date. "The Cause and Prevention of Uneven Yarn," is a subject upon which many can write but what we especially desire are practical and proved ideas. We want those who expect to write for this contest to try out their ideas and see what results can be obtained. If you have uneven yarn at any place or have had it at any time, study the cause and having eliminated the trouble tell in your article how it was done.

Through a study of causes and conditions with the trying out of remedies much valuable information can be obtained. We want practical papers from practical men and do not care anything about the spelling or the way it is written for we will correct all such errors.

A Question.

Editor:

Please give me space for two questions in the discussion columns of your valuable paper. I want to know from some master mechanic more experienced with rope drive, why a weave room rope jumps or waves faster than a card room or a spinning room rope. I am on my first Lombard governor and when I shut down I find that my air pump gradually moves backwards. What is the cause? I would like to hear from a man on a large wheel that has had the same trouble as I have at present. I will appreciate any information you might give me, Mr. Mechanic. I have never in all of my life seen where one mechanic wanted favors from another as other mill men are always doing.

Hickie.

Is Your Drinking Water Pure?

Is the water in your well pure? If you had typhoid last year it will pay you to have the doctor send a bottle of it to the state board of health to be examined.

Have your well enclosed, if you possibly can. Remember that most of the typhoid-bearing water comes from springs and open wells.

If you are not sure of the water, boil it. It is a great trouble but it is easier than caring for a typhoid patient.

The unpalatable taste of boiled water is due to the fact that the boiling drives the air out of the water. Unless you have some perfectly clean, fly-proof, wide-mouthed vessel to let the water stand in, pour it from one pitcher to an-

other from a height that it may regain its air.—Progressive farmer.

Recommends Sanitary Drinking Fountains.

The Cabarrus County (N. C.) board of health has recommended that all the mills at Concord, Kannapolis and Mt. Pleasant be equipped with sanitary drinking fountains.

The executive committee of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association recently recommended to all of its members that sanitary drinking fountains be installed in their mills and in accordance with that suggestion the Piedmont Mfg. Co. have just placed an order for thirty with the Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co. of Haydenville, Mass.

Sanitary Mill Dairy.

The managers of the cotton mills about town are always on the lookout for the welfare of their operatives. One of the latest and most important things arranged for the interest of those who live at the mills is the establishment of a sanitary dairy near the Lumberton Cotton Mill by the manager of the company store, Mr. E. L. Hamilton. The dairy is known as the Green Valley dairy and every precaution in the way of sanitation is observed. The stalls where the cows are milked are made of concrete and well screened. The cows have been examined by the state veterinarian and are pronounced to be entirely free from tubercular germs or other disease. The milk is furnished the operatives, none being sold on the outside, at reasonable prices. This seems to be a wise step towards bettering health conditions at this mill village.—Lumberton (N. C.) Robesonian.

Life is Service.

The world is coming more and more to realize that the only means of measuring the value of a human life is by the service that life has rendered to humanity while it was being lived. The man who lives to himself does to himself and is soon forgotten, but he who has made the world better, who has left behind responsibilities that he might have him something of value to humanity,

is it an idea or an institution, is the man whose life and work were worth while and whose labors not only rewarded him in his day and generation, but continued after he has gone to give an account of his time on earth, to bless humanity and to make the world better.

At best, human life is a disappointment, even to those who accomplish most, because they are usually the spirits that see most in this world to be done and are most willing to serve. But the individual without vision perishes, as do a people without vision, perhaps, without seeing, until it is too late, that there were opportunities and embraced in this life that would have made eternity with him an entirely different existence. Those who have wisdom and understanding in this world are those who see things in their true relations in their right proportions and so govern their lives as to meet the essential issues of this existence, leaving the vanities to others. The wise man if he can do only one thing in this life, does that one thing well, building not for his own generation, but for those that are to come after him. He leaves something to show that he passed this way, and that while he passed his ideals found expression in what he really meant or believed. His life stands for something. He contributed something to the world or to his community.—Spartanburg Herald.

Davison's Blue Book.

The publishers announce the completion of the "Twenty-Eighth Annual Edition" 1915-1916, which shows the mill reports thoroughly revised.

Two editions are issued as formerly; the office size, 1400 pages, with heavy cloth binding, is printed on fine plate paper with a large page and contains all the above features, while the pocket edition, 1000 pages printed on thin paper with flexible cloth covers, has all the features given in the office size except the Classified Directory of Mills and Textile Supply Directory.

The volume can be obtained from the publishers and Clark Publishing Co., Charlotte, N. C. Prices delivered, Office Edition \$4.00. Pocket Edition \$3.00, Salesmen's Directory \$3.00.

Nakomis Cotton Mills,

Lexington, N. C.

John B. Wright.....Superintendent
T. A. Swing.....Carding
T. T. Going.....Spinning
L. O. Bishop.....Weaving
E. C. Seymour.....Master Mechanic

Katrine Mfg. Co.,

Fountain Inn, S. C.

E. C. Little.....Superintendent
Dock Fletcher.....Carding
Jake Wright.....Spinning
J. L. Meeks.....Twister
Clarence Williams, Master Mechanic

Erwin Mill No. 4,

West Durham, N. C.

E. G. McIver.....Superintendent
B. M. Bowen.....Carding
J. E. Eubanks.....Spinning
J. C. Klutz.....Weaving
S. D. Henley.....Sewing Room
C. H. Johns.....Master Mechanic

Dwight Mfg. Co.,

Alexander City, Ala.

J. D. Lowe.....Superintendent
B. L. Turner.....Carding
J. E. Prince.....Spinning
P. D. Ware.....Weaving
R. H. Shodrick.....Cloth Room
R. S. Curschow.....Master Mechanic

Erwin Cotton Mill No. 3,

Coolmece, N. C.

J. P. Curlee.....Superintendent
R. L. Heatherly.....Carding
C. W. Alexander.....Spinning
J. D. Goins.....Weaving
G. L. Murr.....Cloth Room
J. C. Hatum.....Master Mechanic
C. C. Tiller.....Dressing Room
H. B. Isley.....Boss Dyer
I. L. James.....Yard Boss

Oakland Cotton Mill,

Newberry, S. C.

T. J. Digby.....Superintendent
W. H. Jones.....Carding
J. T. Thompson.....Weaving
C. E. Rickard.....Cloth Room
E. T. Rivers.....Master Mechanic

Some Fish Story.

Messrs. J. A. Bynum and J. M. Carson went fishing below the dam at No. 1 mill one day last week, and Mr. Bynum caught a six-inch rock fish, hanging the fish about midway its body as it passed near the hook. A few days ago Mr. Bynum in company with Tom Brown went out on Big Rockfish fishing for shad roaches and while they were in their boat fishing, a school of shad roaches undertook to jump across the boat when five of them lodged in the boat.—Kannapolis Star.



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Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday By

Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK, Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr., Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, payable in advance.....	\$1.00
Other countries in Postal Union.....	2.00
Single copies10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING.

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1914, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1915.

Directories Sent Out.

The July 1st, 1915, edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills has been issued and copies have been mailed to those subscribers who selected the Directory as a premium with their subscriptions.

We did not have enough of the Jan. 1st, 1915, edition to supply the demand and therefore promised the new edition to almost four hundred subscribers to whom we could not send the old one.

We have now mailed the new edition to all such subscribers and if any have not received it they should notify us at once. This does not mean that we will send the new directory to those subscribers who selected one of the other premiums or who received the Jan. 1st, 1915, edition.

There is always some trouble about delivery when we send out a large number of Directories but it only requires a postal card to adjust the matter.

Some of the postmasters in the small towns are very careless about delivering second-class mail and we have no way of knowing whether or not the Directories are delivered.

Employer's Welfare Conference.

We regret that more cotton manufacturers did not avail themselves of the opportunity of attending the Southern Employers' Welfare Conference, held under the auspices of the National Y. M. C. A. at Black Mountain, N. C., last Friday and Saturday.

The Conference naturally included men from a very wide variety of industries and cotton manufacturing was not as well represented as some of the others.

The Friday afternoon conference was devoted exclusively to the textile industry and the following addresses were made:

"Effect of Welfare Work on Industrial Unrest," by David Clark.

"The Welfare Program at Dan River Mills," by Miss Hattie E. Hylton of Danville, Va.

"Textile Training and Social Up-lift," by Wm. Nelson of Starkville, Miss.

Those present were supplied with paper for taking notes and after the three addresses were completed the author of each were asked many questions.

Mr. Clark, on account of the positions that he had taken, was asked

to explain many things and an exceedingly interesting discussion followed.

His position relative to there being no need for labor unions in textile mills was the keynote of the discussion and he was asked many difficult questions by those who had been closely associated with labor unions. A sharp but friendly tilt occurred between Mr. Clark and C. C. Robinson of New York, over that point. Mr. Robinson wanted to know among other things what Mr. Clark would suggest to supply the lack of those things which were supplied by labor unions in the shape of fellowship, insurance, etc.

Mr. Clark refused to admit that there was anything lost to the operative by reason of not having unions and stated that the things mentioned by Mr. Robinson were to be found in a better form in the Masons, Red Men, W. O. W., and other secret orders and that insurance could be obtained at a cheaper rate than that furnished by labor unions.

The statement of Mr. Clark that the mill operatives "could be led but could not be driven," came in for much discussion, and it was pointed out that efforts to force welfare work upon operatives were not usually successful whereas welfare work installed with the co-operation of the employees and partly conducted by them gave very satisfactory results.

The statement that the main trouble with the mill operatives was the fact that they did not save their money and were extravagant in their purchases, created much interest and many suggestions were made and discussed.

J. M. Gamewell, superintendent of the Erlanger Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C., took an active part in the discussions and strongly supported the position taken by Mr. Clark.

The delegates were much interested in the development of the welfare work at Danville, Va., and asked many questions of Miss Hattie Hylton, especially in regard to doctors and trained nurses, and the results obtained.

Wm. Nelson was also questioned relative to the ideas which he had advanced.

The Friday afternoon discussion was one of the most interesting discussions in which we have ever participated and every one regretted that the hour of adjournment came so early.

The conference continued in session Saturday, devoting the morning to "Health Problems in Industry" and the afternoon to general subject of "The Viewpoint of Employees."

Among the speakers were Dr. E. H. T. Foster of Charlotte; Dr. Lawson Thornton, medical director of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. George J. Fisher, New York City; C. C. Robinson, International Y. M. C. A. for Employed Boys, New York City, and E. A. Smith of the Newport News Ship Building Company, Newport News, Va.

Plan Inspectors; Child Labor Laws.

A bill has been introduced by Judge Atkinson in the house to enforce the child labor laws of the state through the appointment of two special inspectors, and has also been introduced in the senate. It was offered by Senator D. C. Pickett.

Japanese Cotton Cloth in China.

The glut of goods and the depreciation in the value of cotton yarn have combined to aggravate the depression in the piece-goods trade. It is difficult to predict what developments the market will witness. The markets in China for Japanese cotton cloth have changed their order of importance. The foremost market was formerly Manchuria, but it has now been superseded by Tientsin (the port for Peking and Mongolia). In 1913 Manchuria imported Japanese cotton cloths to the quantity of 198,510 bales, which decreased to about 100,000 bales in 1914, while Tientsin markets absorbed 111,681 bales in 1914, showing an excess of about 10 per cent over Manchuria.

This phenomenon may be partly due to the improved means of communication and the development of the Japanese cotton trade, but is also due to the fact, opines the Asahi (Osaka), that on the Tientsin market the Toyo Spinning Co. has been competing with the Kanegafuchi Spinning Co. In 1914 the Kanegafuchi "Kyuryu" brand was imported into the Tientsin market to the quantity of 16,093 bales as against 14,925 bales of the "Marutori" brand of the Toyo Spinning Co. But this year the numerical order has been reversed; from January to April imports of the "Kyuryu" amounted to 6,338 bales, while 8,250 bales of the "Marutori" were imported. From this fact the Asahi assumes that the Toyo Spinning Co. is determined to oust the Kanegafuchi Co. It is interesting to wait and see, continues the Osaka paper, what measures the Kanegafuchi Spinning Co. will take in defense. In any case it is inconceivable that the Kanegafuchi Co. should remain inert and allow its sphere of influence to be encroached upon by the other company, and the inevitable result will be violent competition on the Tientsin market. Apparently the center in China for influencing the domestic market has shifted to Tientsin from Manchuria. —Extract from Japan Chronicle of June 5, by Consul General George H. Seidmore, Yokohama.

PERSONAL NEWS

J. H. Barnhill has resigned as carder and spinner at the Florence Mill, Forest City, N. C.

V. T. Adams has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Lois Cotton Mills, Douglasville, Ga.

C. E. O'Pry has resigned as overseer of carding at the Gibson Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.

T. F. Brume, overseer of carding and spinning at Troy, N. C., has been visiting at Concord, N. C.

M. B. Boseman has resigned as overseer of No. 3 spinning room at the Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va.

Alfred Pullen of Chattanooga, Tenn., has accepted a position at the Summerville (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

W. D. Mitchell has resigned as master mechanic at the Lois Cotton Mills, Douglasville, Ga.

C. M. Floyd of Villa Rica, Ga., has become master mechanic at the Lois Cotton Mills, Douglasville, Ga.

Horace Cunningham has resigned as loom fixer at Lindale, Ga., and moved to Knoxville, Tenn.

W. L. Stephens of Salem, Ala., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Lois Mill, Douglasville, Ga.

A. R. Shinn of Bessemer City, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.

W. T. Shaw, Jr., of Danville, Va., has been made general superintendent of the Shaw Mfg. Co. and the Weldon Cotton Mfg. Co., of Weldon, N. C.

Tom Woods has resigned his position at the Summerville (Ga.) Cotton Mills to accept one at Trion, Ga.

LaFayette Russell has resigned his position with the White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C., to accept one with the Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C.

A. R. Fortune of LaFayette, Ga., has been in New York recently on business for the Walker County Hosiery Mills.

J. F. McEnroe, assistant treasurer of the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co., is spending his vacation at Phillipsburg, N. J.

J. R. Turner has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Dan River Mills No. 3, Danville, Va.

J. R. Donalson, formerly superintendent of the Fairfield Mills, Winnsboro, S. C., is now farming at Ashland, Va.

G. G. Allen of Prendergast, Tenn., has returned to his former position as overseer of carding at the Gibson Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.

J. R. Killian, superintendent of the Cannon Mills, Concord, N. C., was a visitor in Charlotte last Sunday.

Will Senn has resigned as loom fixer at the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills, to become second hand in weaving at the Courtenay Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C.

Will Kinsey has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Hartsville (S. C.) Mills, to accept a position at the Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C.

W. O. Stowe has resigned as second hand in carding at the Highland Park Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C., and is now second hand in spinning at the Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

Geo. S. Caine has resigned as overseer of bleaching and finishing at the Cannon Mills, Concord, N. C., to return to his former position as overseer of weaving at the Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Mass.

R. F. Coble Appointed Recorder.

The board of commissioners at their regular monthly meeting Monday night appointed Mr. R. F.



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Coble city recorder for the term of two years, Recorder Mitchell's term having expired July 1st. Mr. Coble took the oath of office and entered upon his new duties Tuesday morning.

The board is to be congratulated upon its splendid selection for this important office, for Mr. Coble is one of the town's most progressive and public spirited citizens, which together with his fair-minded and conscientious dealings, eminently qualifies him for the recordership. He has long been identified with the municipal and industrial interests of the town, having served the town once previously as recorder and twice in the capacity of mayor. His appointment is a worthy recognition and one that will be approved by the entire citizenship of the town.—The Journal, Bessemer City, N. C.

W. D. Cooksey Dead.

News of the death of W. D. Cooksey one of the Southern representatives of the National Ring Traveler Co., came to us as a great shock, for he had for many years been a personal friend of the editor of this journal and his frequent visits to our office had always been received with much pleasure.

He came to our office on the night of Dec. 31st, 1914, to sit out the old year and when the new year rang in we little thought that it would be his last.

Mr. Cooksey died in a private sanitarium at Columbia Saturday following a short illness. Death was due to a complication of diseases.

Mr. Cooksey was forty-one years of age, having been born April 30th, 1874, at Cannons Camp Ground, in Spartanburg county, the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cooksey. He was

married July 21st, 1892, to Miss Matie H. Sutton, who survives him, together with seven children.

Mr. Cooksey was a member of the Masonic and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks fraternal orders. He was at one time superintendent of the Union Cotton Mills, of Union.

The many friends of Will Cooksey will miss him for he was a prince of good fellows and he left behind him a record and a reputation of which his family may well be proud.

Death of Miss Sarah Shea.

The many friends of John E. Shea, superintendent of the Clifton (S. C.) Mills, will sympathize with him in the loss of his daughter, Miss Sarah Shea, which occurred suddenly last Sunday following an operation for appendicitis.

Miss Shea, who was in her 18th year, had recently graduated from the high school and had already entered Converse College for its next session.

Clad in her graduation dress she was borne to her rest by her young friends and the members of her graduating class, and other friends acted as flower girls and escort of honor. The interment was beside her little sister in the cemetery at Clifton.

The bearers were: James Erwin, Marshall Stone, Ted Connor, James Burnett, Tom Cannon, Luther Smith, Will Christman and Sam Hammond.

Miss Shea was, because of her sweetness and beauty of character, greatly loved by the people connected with the mills and her sudden death cast a gloom over the entire community. Besides her father and mother she is survived by her brother, George A. Shea, of Clifton.

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We have confidence enough in our goods to send sample barrel on approval, freight paid, and a practical man to demonstrate our claims.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Selma, Ala.—The Valley Creek Mills have been closed down indefinitely.

Stanley, N. C.—The Stanley Mfg. Co. has closed down for a few days for repairs.

Greenwood, S. C.—One of the houses in the Grende' Mill village was burned a few days ago.

Rutherfordton, N. C.—It is rumored that a new cotton mill is to be built at this place.

Albemarle, N. C.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Wiscasset Mill a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent was declared.

Pelzer, S. C.—The Pelzer Manufacturing Company held their annual stockholders meeting Wednesday, June 23.

Charlotte, N. C.—During the storm of Tuesday afternoon, lightning, running upon an electric wire into the plant of the Savona Manufacturing Company, placed one of the motors of the mill's equipment hors de combat.

Piedmont, S. C.—The Piedmont Mfg. Co. have placed an order with the Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co. of Haydenville, Mass., for thirty drinking fountains which will be installed at once.

Asheville, N. C.—The French Broad Mfg. Co. has placed a contract with J. S. Cothran of Charlotte, N. C., for Turbo Humidifiers to be furnished by the G. M. Parks Mfg. Co., of Fitchburg, Mass.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Avon Mills are running the warps out of their looms and will operate on yarns in the future. It is very probable that at a later date the looms will be thrown out, and the space now occupied by them, be filled with additional carding and spinning.

Concord, N. C.—The semi-annual meetings of the stockholders of the Cabarrus, Gibson and Cannon mills were held July 10th. The Gibson Mill declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, and the Cabarrus and Cannon each paid 5 per cent.

LaGrange, Ga.—Contracts for the humidifiers for the new Hillside Cotton Mills have been placed with John Hill of Atlanta, the Southern agent of the American Moistening Co. The steam heating and sprinkling contracts were placed with the General Fire Extinguisher Co.

Mayworth, N. C.—An amendment for the charter of the Mayes Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, changes the name to the Mayes Mills (Inc.) Stuart W. Cramer of Charlotte is president of the corporation, while A. E. Moore of Gastonia, N. C., is treasurer.

Tallassee, Ala.—The Tallassee Falls Manufacturing Company's plant and physical properties, located at Tallassee Falls, Ala., were sold at public outcry at the court house at Dadeville, Ala., July 19th, for \$1,250,000 to the Mount Vernon Woodbury Company, Incorporated, of Baltimore, Md.

The sale was ordered by the federal court, and completes a bankruptcy case of long standing.

Worth, N. C.—O. D. Carpenter, president and general manager of the Harden Manufacturing Company whose plant was destroyed by fire some weeks ago, states that it is his purpose to rebuild his plant as soon as possible. The building will be constructed anew from the ground up. New and improved machinery will be installed. The mill will be electrically driven. Mr. Carpenter was very optimistic over the prospects despite his recent loss.

Lumberton, N. C.—The stockholders of the National Cotton Mills held their annual meeting Wednesday of last week in the office of the mill over the First National Bank. All of the officers—Geo. B. McLeod, president, A. P. McAllister, secretary and treasurer, and J. L. Lytton, su-

perintendent—were reelected.

After the meeting of the stockholders the directors held a meeting and declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent.

Albemarle, N. C.—Thursday the Efford Manufacturing Company and Wiscasset Mills Company of this place paid out in dividends to their stockholders more than \$35,000. The Efford Manufacturing Company paid its stockholders a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. The Wiscasset Mills Company paid a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, the total paid to the stockholders of each being as above stated \$35,000. Possibly the Wiscasset Mills would have paid as great a dividend as Efford Manufacturing Co., but for the fact that the former company is just completing an additional mill which will be installed with machinery in the next two months.

Tarboro, N. C.—An indication of the early return of normal conditions in the cotton mill industry, and a greater demand hereabouts for the staple comes with the announcement of the starting of operation August 16 of the Fountain Mills at Tarboro, while plans are also being made for reopening the

Tarboro Cotton Mills at the same time. A recent transfer in the ownership of a majority of the stock of the Fountain Cotton Mills from John F. Shackelford to Rogers & Company, at Norfolk, is explained as one of the reasons why the starting of operations by the Fountain Mills is assured.

Columbus, Ga.—Following the completion of a number of improvements, changing the driving power of the mill from shaft drive to electrical drive, the Eagle and Phenix Mills are going about other improvements. The expenditure, while not made public, is a good one.

plant, so as to get more power from bettering the method of securing water power to drive the electrical plant, so as to get more power from the river. The Eagle and Phenix Mills have their own electrical plant, own water power plant, and excepting in rare exceptions always run on its own power.

The last improvement consists in and Phenix Mills is following out their plan of bringing the mill up to a standard of the best efficiency and is in keeping with the improvements which other mills over the city are doing.

There is scarcely a day in which some improvement in the different manufacturing plants of the city is not noted, and it is understood that several of the mills now have plans drawn for improvements to be made in the near future.

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Chesnee Mill Wins Interesting Case.

A verdict for the defendant company was returned by the jury in the court of common pleas in the suit brought by Woodie Hayes against the Chesnee (S. C.) Mills.

The plaintiff was seeking to recover wages, of about \$15, alleged to have been due her on July 5, 1913, when she was discharged, and a penalty of \$5 per day each day since that time, under the provision of section 3812 of the code. The defense introduced testimony to show that the plaintiff had directed that her wages be placed to the credit of the account of the Hayes family at the store, and the court decided in favor of the mill.

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New Instructor For the Textile Department, A. & M. College, Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. Henry K. K. Dick, who has been for the past five years instructor in knitting, carding and spinning at the Lowell Textile School, has been engaged as instructor in these subjects at the Textile Department A. & M. College, Raleigh, N. C. This textile department has an excellent equipment of machinery for instruction in cotton manufacturing, and additional machinery will be installed this year so as to bring the equipment completely up to date.

The new machinery which will be installed this year will consist of knitting machines, looms and combing machines. The combing machines will be Whitin and Nasmith.

Child Labor.

At the last meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia the address given below was delivered by Mr. Charles J. Haden, president of state chamber of commerce.

It is doubtful if the general public quite understands conditions surrounding cotton mills and the child labor question, for, as a rule, the heads of these mills seldom write articles to the newspapers explaining their position.

Yet, we have no doubt that had Mr. Haden's statement been derogatory to the mill interests in Georgia, it would have been published from the mountains to the sea.

For these reasons The Chronicle is more than glad to give space to the following extract:

"Gentlemen, there is a set of people, whose names I won't call, but you will guess at, who have no greater weapons than a fountain pen, which they use indiscriminately, who are trying to throw bricks because of some complaints as to child labor. I have taken trouble lately to look into it, and it is my opinion—I believe I can prove it, if I were called on to do so—that you are educating at your own expense, infringing sometimes upon your own dividends, more poor people, at least ten times as many, as all the charities of Georgia. I am told that in all the number of schools so-called there are less than 600 being educated in primary branches by public charity, whereas I am told that the cotton mills of Georgia, you gentlemen, are educating something like 10,000. I think no greater thing could be said of the cotton mills of Georgia than that one thing. Besides, I think it is to your credit, gentlemen, that in these severe times you have been able to keep running against all the odds, that there might be found work, wages and bread for the people in your employment."—Augusta Chronicle.



Spinners Run More Sides

The following letter was written to one of our foremen:

We have now had the Turbo-Humidifier in operation nearly three months, and I take pleasure in testifying to the efficiency of the same.

We have had no trouble whatever with the system during this time, and your own personal work upon the job was most excellent.

I have had experience with nearly all of the standard types of humidifiers, but the Turbo in my opinion excels at every point. I firmly believe that it is a direct saving of nearly 3 per cent. in the matter of invisible waste, besides enabling us to use stock that heretofore was unavailable and valueless. Our spinners run more sides, thereby increasing the individual earnings. The Turbo practically cares for itself and needs little or no attention, after being properly adjusted.

How do I know? The said Super said so. Nuff ced.

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TEXTILE BOOKS

Carding and Spinning, by G. F. Ivey.—Price \$1.00. A practical book on carding and spinning which will be found useful.

Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy—Vaughan—Price \$1.00. A practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations—By D. A. Tompkins—Price \$5.00. An elementary text book for textile schools and self-instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 33 illustrations; cloth.

Plain Series of Cotton Spinning Calculations—by Cook—\$1.00. A unique and valuable book giving the calculations used in mixing, carding, drawing, and spinning cotton, also original drawings showing points where changes of drafts, speeds, etc., should be made. Setting, production, doublings. 90 pages; freely illustrated; cloth.

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Increase Shown in Cotton Takings.

Washington, D. C.—Cotton manufactures showed increased activity in June, taking 68,655 more bales of cotton than in June last year and 17,000 bales more than in May last, the total being 514,900 bales, the Census Bureau announced.

During the 11 month period ending with June, however, cotton manufacture was 77,000 bales less than in the corresponding period a year ago. In all, 5,100,322 bales were used against 5,177,745 in 1914.

Exports during June were only 1,187 bales less than in June last year, notwithstanding the effect of the European war. In the 11 months the exports were only 753,288 bales less than the previous year, the total reaching 8,271,302 bales, against 9,024,590 last year.

Warehouses and manufacturing establishments held 3,707,846 bales on June 30 against 1,787,086 bales a year ago.

Cotton on hand June 30 in manufacturing establishments was 1,622,499 bales, compared with 1,156,599 last year, and in independent warehouses 2,085,347 compared with 63,487 last year.

Imports were 39,129 equivalent 500 pound bales compared with 49,010 last year.

Exports were 294,391 running bales, including linters, compared with 295,578 last year.

Cotton spindles active during June were 31,220,592 compared with 30,948,048 last year.

Linters used during June were 54,683 bales against 29,993 last year; held in manufacturing establishments 195,149 bales, against 88,883 last year; held in independent warehouses 106,029 bales against 35,808 last year and exported 13,066 bales.

Thirty Cent Cotton.

The American Association of Commerce and Trade of Berlin, Germany, reports that the price of raw cotton in Bremen reached 30 cents a pound on May 31 as against 20 to 22 cents before the conflict with Italy and 12 cents before the war.

Since the entrance of Italy into the war cotton mills have increased their prices by about 25 per cent. Finished cotton goods have increased by at least 19 per cent and as the stocks are rapidly diminishing further increase in price is inevitable.

While cotton merchants in Germany are not optimistic concerning legitimate trade, it appears to be certain that the supply of cotton for military needs is absolutely ensured even in the event of the war lasting a long time, it being stated that large amounts of raw cotton have been captured by the Germans in territory occupied by them since the war started, and this alone is said to be sufficient for military needs.

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Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The staple cotton goods markets were quiet last week. Further sales were reported in the print cloth and convertible end of the market. Jobbers are beginning to take some goods that are under order and not due before September. There were also some inquiries for towels, quilts and wide sheetings for prompt delivery. In spite of the decline in raw cotton, staple cotton goods held their own remarkably well, even with a somewhat slow demand. Commission houses handling goods for export account received offers for 3.90 and 3.50 yard sheeting, the prices in most cases named were from 1-8 to 1-4 cent below current levels. Manufacturers are willing to take on further export business, but they do not care to accept the prices that buyers named.

It is thought by some factors in the market that jobbers are waiting too long for bearing prices on many lines of cotton goods because the stocks of goods in first hands have not accumulated as was first expected. It will be possible to get certain constructions of light-weight sheetings, but many managers say that when it comes to getting many lines of napped goods, and many of the best known colored goods, it will be found that the stocks to supply jobbers will not be large enough for them to make the same steady deliveries which they made last year. Inquiries for staple ginghams are becoming steadier and the mills are also getting offers for tickings and denims.

Mills making standard wide sheeting are well under orders and are not being bothered by the dullness that is being shown in some other lines. Other mills that are usually making wide sheeting, have put their looms on osnaburgs and have sold their output ahead for four months to bag manufacturers.

The lower prices on cotton goods for export purposes, which were named after the slump in raw cotton, are expected to bring renewed interest from buyers on export account. Prices in several quarters of the market are more attractive than they were a week ago, and buyers are beginning to make inquiries and test the strength of the market. Reports from the Red Sea district stated that new business was put through there last week, but commission houses in close touch with buyers for the Red Sea say that they have had many more inquiries but only a few sales.

The trade in fine and fancy goods has begun in a very satisfactory way and much satisfaction is expressed over it. Many buyers are not placing orders now, but they are looking over sample lines and are anxious to cover ahead on certain styles until they are able to place firm orders.

The sales of cambric muslins have reached a greater volume this year than for several years past. The larger sales of these goods is due almost entirely to the adoption of

wider skirt styles by the women.

The Fall River print cloth market continued very quiet last week and sales for the week was estimated at 130,000 pieces, about half of which were spots. Very little was done toward placing contracts for late delivery. The position of the manufacturers has been somewhat weakened by the shading of prices on certain goods. The buyers continued last week in their policy of ordering only enough goods to take care of their immediate needs. They failed to show the same interest in goods for late delivery that they showed some time ago. The goods sold covered many varieties of styles, with the exception of narrow goods, were sold in very small quantities. Odd counts seem to sell better, as the prices on them had been shaded somewhat. Sateens were dull.

The fine goods mills are not getting the business they were a few weeks ago and they generally report business as being quiet. Business with them is not normal by any means and has slackened considerably lately.

Manufacturers in Fall River, who have been very hopeful over the outlook, still feel that the relations between Germany and the United States is responsible for the dullness of the cloth market and they look for improved business as soon as the matter is adjusted favorably.

Prices on cotton goods in New York were quoted last week as follows:

Print cloth, 28-in. std 3 1-8	—
28-inch, 64x60s	3 —
Gray goods, 39-in.,	
68x72s	4 3-8 4 1-2
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s	4 —
4-yard, 80x80s	5 3-4 5 7-8
Brown drills, std.	6 1-4 —
Sheetings, So. std.	6 6 1-4
3-yard, 48x48s	5 3-4 —
4-yard, 56x60s	4 3-4 4 7-8
4-yard, 48x48s	4 3-8 4 1-2
4-yard, 44x44s	4 5-8 —
5-yard, 48x48s	3 5-8 —
Denims, 9-ounce	15 —
Selkirk, 8-oz. duck	10 1-2 —
Oliver Extra, 8-oz.	10 1-2 —
Hartford, 11-oz. 40-in.	
duck	12 3-4 —
Woodberry sail duck	.35% —
Mt. Vernon wide d'k.	.45% —
Ticking, 8-ounce	11 1-2 —
Standard prints	5 1-4 —
Standard ginghams	6 1-4 —
Fine dress ginghams	7 1-2 9 1-4
Kid finished cambric	4 4 1-4

Weekly Cotton Movement.

Comparisons for the week ended Friday, July 16, 1915.	
Port receipts	41,661
Overland to mills and Canada	9,353
Southern mill takings (estimated), exclusive of takings from Southern ports	50,000
Loss of stocks at interior towns	21,900
Brought into sight for the week	79,114



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RED OIL, SNOWFLAKE, SOLUBLE GREASE
FLAXHORN, ALPHA SODA, OLEINE
B. & L. ANTI-CHLORINE, SOLUBLE WAX
BLEACHERS BLUES

Works and Office

Atlantic, Mass.

Brought into sight for the week	35,648	The total crop movement is respectively for.....	350 days
Total Movement.			1913
Port receipts	10,663,459	Port receipts	10,048,590
Overland to mills and Canada	1,135,905	Overland to mills and Canada	1,089,430
Southern mill takings.....	2,842,887	Southern mill takings.....	2,770,873
Stock at interior towns in excess of August 1.....	352,890	Stock at interior towns in excess of August 1.....	70,483
Brought into sight thus far for season	14,995,141	Brought into sight thus far for season	13,979,266

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Both divisions of the yarn market continued dull last week and sales were not large, being confined principally to small lots. The dyestuffs situation is causing much concern to both knitters and weavers. They admit that the situation may be much better than it is represented, but the fact remains that the price of dyeing has greatly advanced, and that blacks from some dyers are far from being good.

Jobbers are becoming very conservative and are paying more attention to getting rid of the stocks of yarns they have on hand than to purchasing new supplies. They have no intention of further increasing their stocks, and the opinion is freely expressed that they will buy very sparingly until September at least.

There were a good many inquiries for carded yarns in the market last week, but these did not result in many sales, as buyers and sellers could not get together on prices. Prices showed a wide variation. For instance, a sale of 35,000 pounds of 24s for fall delivery was made for 18 cents and another sale for 18 1-2 cents.

The demand for single combed yarns was light and only a few sales were made. Many spinners need business and prices on combed yarns were rather soft. Southern frame spun combed peeler cones were sold on the basis of 20 cents for 10s. Sales of 18s were made for 21 3-4 to 22 1-2 cents, 30s sold for 29 cents, 26s sold for 24 1-2 cents. Sales of two-ply combed peeler lisle yarns were light last week. The demand for these yarns has been so strong for the last month that some of the mills are far behind in their orders and cannot take new business until the middle of August.

Trading in weaving yarns was light and prices were soft and irregular. Some dealers had a good many inquiries and could have made fair sized sales had they been willing to meet buyers' ideas of prices. Fair prices were obtained in spots for yarn from certain mills, but generally prices were downward in tendency.

Two-Ply Southern Skeins.

4s to 8s.....	13	—15
10s to 12s.....	14	—15 1-2
14s.....	15	—16
16s.....	16	—16
20s.....	16 1-2	—17
24s.....	18	—
26s.....	18	—
30s.....	19	—
36s.....	24	—14 1-2
40s.....	25	—26
50s.....	34	—
60s.....	40	—
3-ply 8s upholstery.....	15	—
4-ply 8s upholstery.....	15	—

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s.....	13	1-2—15
10s to 12s.....	14	—15
14s.....	15	1-2—
16s.....	16	—16 1-2
20s.....	16 1-2	—17
22s.....	17	—17 1-2
24s.....	17 1-2	—18
26s.....	18	—
30s.....	19	—20
40s.....	26	—27

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s.....	14	—14 1-2
14s.....	15	—15 1-2
16s.....	16	—16
20s.....	16 1-2	—19
22s.....	17	—17 1-2
24s.....	17 1-2	—
26s.....	18	—
30s.....	19	—19 1-2
40s.....	26	—

Southern 2-Ply Chain Warps.

8s to 10s.....	14	—16
12s.....	16	—16 1-2
14s.....	16 1-2	—17
16s.....	17 1-2	—17
30s.....	19	—
36s.....	26	—
40s.....	25 1-2	—27
50s.....	34	—

Southern Peeler Frame Cones.

8s.....	15	—
10s.....	15 1-2	—15 3-4
12s.....	15 1-2	—16
14s.....	16	—
16s.....	16 1-2	—
18s.....	17	—
20s.....	17 1-4	—
22s.....	17 3-4	—18 1-4
24s.....	18	—
26s.....	18 3-4	—19
30s.....	20 1-2	—
22s Fleece col.....	18 3-4	—19

Eastern Carded Cops.

10s.....	16 3-4	—
11s.....	17	—
12s.....	17 1-4	—
14s.....	17 3-4	—
16s.....	18	—
18s.....	18 1-2	—
20s.....	19	—
22s.....	20	—
24s.....	20 1-2	—
26s.....	21 1-2	—
28s.....	28 1-2	—
30s.....	23 1-2	—

Couldn't Beat Pat.

An Irishman passed a shop where a notice was displayed saying that everything was sold by the yard. Thinking to play a joke on the shopman, he entered and asked for a yard of milk.

The shopman, not in the least aback, dipped his finger in a bowl of milk and drew a line a yard long on the counter.

Pat, not wishing to be caught in his own trap, asked the price.

"Five cents," said the shopman. "All right, sor. Roll it up; I'll take it."—Exchange.

Market For Jute Bags.

(Continued from Page 7.)

materials imported from abroad—is demonstrated in the trade in coffee bags. Even England, which competes successfully here with Brazil's native cotton and woolen mills, does not sell coffee bags to Brazil.

The customs duty (plus port and storage taxes) on finished bags of jute is equivalent to 12 cents per pound (with exchange of 25 cents to the paper milreis). The minimum weight of the coffee bags usually employed is 485 grams (about 1.07 pounds), making the duty per bag approximately 13 cents. Even assuming that coffee bags might be manufactured in the United States at 50 per cent of their selling price at Rio de Janeiro, or 8 cents each, the customs duty alone, without including freight, would bring the price up to about 21 cents per bag, or more than the local selling price of the native article.

The larger coffee exporters are unanimous in the opinion that the duties on finished bags prohibit imports; that if it were possible to make foreign coffee bags compete with the native article European manufacturers would long since have built up a trade; that the coffee exporters have no reason to complain of locally made bags; and that the standardization of size and quality that is now secured is extremely desirable.

A year ago the price of new coffee bags was about 500 reis each (equivalent at the normal rate of exchange to slightly more than 16 cents). Since the outbreak of the European war, with its concomitants of increased freight and marine insurance rates and the instability of exchange, prices during the past few months have fluctuated between 15 and 18 cents per sack. The latter price 715 reis, convertible at 25 cents per 1,000 reis) seems higher than ever before, owing to the fluctuation of exchange.

It would seem that the present conditions have created opportunities for the United States to obtain a share in the trade in jute yarn, of which the principal source of supply has been Dundee.—Consular Reports.

Export Shipments.

Large shipments of cotton goods were made from the port of New York for the week ending July 3, most of them going to Red Sea ports and manila. New business is coming along steadily but slowly, and generally in small lots. During the past week there was some good business offered on printed goods from South America, about 400,000 cases in all having been taken, so far as reports can be verified. The West Indian trade in printed goods is also holding up very weak.

The mail reports from China do not bring a promise of new business in the immediate future, yet most houses think that before the end of the summer there will be some trade seen. There are a few downtown exporters who expect to see the English and American business with China contracted greatly for two or three years by the competition of Japanese and Chinese mills. Others say there will be plenty of business from China just

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E. B. OWEN, Registrar,
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And
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway
of South Carolina.

Effective July 1st, 1915.

Eastern Standard Time

Southbound—No. 3, Passenger, Daily
Lv. Elkhorn City, Ky. 6:00 a.m.
Lv. Haysi, Va. 6:33 a.m.
Lv. Fremont, Va. 7:00 a.m.
Lv. Dante, Va. 7:35 a.m.
Lv. St. Paul, Va. 8:05 a.m.
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va. 9:35 a.m.
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn. 11:20 a.m.
Lv. Kona, N. C. 1:35 p.m.
Lv. Marion, N. C. 3:20 p.m.
Lv. Bostic, N. C. 4:25 p.m.
Ar. Spartanburg, S. C. 5:30 p.m.

No. 5, Mixed, Daily.

Lv. Dante, Va. 12:50 p.m.
Lv. St. Paul, Va. 1:20 p.m.
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va. 3:15 p.m.
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn. 5:15 p.m.
Ar. Erwin, Tenn. 6:30 p.m.
Northbound—No. 2, Passenger, Daily
Lv. Erwin, Tenn. 8:15 a.m.
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn. 9:00 a.m.
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va. 10:35 a.m.
Lv. St. Paul, Va. 12:17 p.m.
Ar. Dante, Va. 12:40 p.m.

No. 4, Passenger, Daily.

Lv. Spartanburg, S. C. 11:00 a.m.
Lv. Bostic, N. C. 12:07 p.m.
Lv. Marion, N. C. 1:05 p.m.
Lv. Kona, N. C. 2:55 p.m.
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn. 5:15 p.m.
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va. 7:02 p.m.
Lv. St. Paul, Va. 8:30 p.m.
Lv. Dante, Va. 8:50 p.m.
Lv. Fremont, Va. 9:27 p.m.
Lv. Haysi, Va. 9:54 p.m.
Ar. Elkhorn City, Ky. 10:30 p.m.

Patrons are requested to apply to nearest Agent for definite information, or to

CHAS. T. MANDEL,
Asst. Genl. Pass. Agent.
J. J. CAMPION,
V.-Pres. and Traffic Manager,
Johnson City, Tenn.

as soon as currency conditions in the Republic are put upon a uniform and reasonably stable basis. Little or nothing is being done to move out goods held for Chinese buyers in this market as yet.

Some further small business has been done with Red Sea and East African ports and inquiries are in from Mombassa which are of a seasonable character and may result in a fair sized business when prices are adjusted. The break in cotton in this market may make it possible for exporters to get 3.50 goods on a basis of 4 3-4 cents and 3.25 yard goods on a basis of 5 1-8 cents, the exporters say, and if that level is again touched for the best qualities more business is predicted. There is no news from India that looks like a movement, yet the need for goods there is stated to be increasing.—Journal of Commerce.

66 2-3% SAVED ON COST OF AUTOMATIC LOOMS.

Taking it for granted that your mill is equipped with plain **Advantage** looms and of that you **Automatics** can already see the advantage of weaving by automatic machinery, we presume you have been restrained from the installation of automatic looms by the excessive cost of the new installation.

It is not necessary for you to install new looms in order to **New Looms** have full **Unnecessary** automatic equipment throughout. The later patents obtained by us permit us to take your present looms just as they stand, attach the necessary stop and feeler motions, magazines, etc., and for about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the price which you would have to pay for the ordinary automatic loom.

Doesn't this look interesting? Why don't you ask us about it?

Do it Now

Hopedale Mfg. Co.
Milford, Mass.

Personal Items

Ed Reid, Jr., of Charlotte, N. C., has accepted a position with the Marlboro Mills, McColl, S. C.

A Bad Accident.

Floyd Bonds, a young boy of the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C., came very near being killed here at the mill Thursday afternoon. He was scuffling with some boys out on the platform, that goes from the mill to the cloth and slasher rooms, and he happened to fall off backward. He fell on his head on the railroad track his head hitting the track when he fell. It cut his scalp about six inches. It was an ugly cut and he broke both of his arms also. Dr. Thompson dressed the wounds, and he is getting along as well as could be expected.

High Shoals Productivity.

A. Q. Kale, superintendent of the High Shoals Company, High Shoals, was in the city, and just incidentally, brought a bunch of tomatoes which were grown by Mr. L. M. Hemphill, who is employed by the High Shoals store, and the tomatoes came from his home garden. There were six beautiful smooth Ponderosa tomatoes from one stem. The smallest measured 11 inches and the largest 13 1-2 inches in circumference. High Shoals is a place where the people who work in the mill, work in the store, or do no work at all, live on the finest products the ground can produce, and the thrift of the community has made the soil the kind that gives the most for the material and time spent on it, whether it be wheat, oats, corn, cotton—and every possible variety of vegetables, and fruit and flowers are included in the list. —Charlotte Observer.

Fatally Hurt at Baseball

Avon Bobo, a young operative at the Buffalo Cotton Mill, Stubbs, N. C., died Monday from complications said to have arisen from an injury sustained while playing baseball. His remains were carried to Laurens, S. C.

Train Hits Automobile.

Belton C. Shuford, manager of the Brookford Cotton Mill Store, Brookford, N. C., was seriously injured, and his two children, Carl aged five and Ruth aged three, were killed outright Sunday afternoon when passenger train No. 12 struck their automobile at a crossing in Longview, just west of Hickory. Mrs. Shuford, Miss Bettie Hollyard, Miss Lola Munday, other occupants of the car, were slightly injured. Mr. Shuford's injuries were, right leg crushed and head bruised. The body of the boy was found on the pilot of the engine with one leg cut off when the train was brought to a stop.

The accident happened at a curve in the road. Mr. Shuford had driven upon the track when he saw the train coming. He stopped and had got nearly back off when the engine

struck them. Two of the ladies jumped and were slightly bruised by the car striking them.

Gave Bogus Check.

The special hobby of Bob McCollister, who has been for some time employed at the Anchor Duck Mills here, was twenty dollar bills, currency, of the United States. At various times he displayed a number of them—as many as seventeen to friends at his boarding house near the mills. He did not tell how he obtained them, but when Thad Harbour, an acquaintance of McCollister, was asked by him the other day to cash a check for one hundred and sixty dollars and did so, the twenty dollar bill stock of Mr. McCollister was replenished. Then Mr. McCollister gave up his job at the mills and disappeared. The check he gave Mr. Harbour was drawn on the Fourth National Bank of Atlanta and an effort was made by the Exchange National Bank of Rome to collect it but the Atlanta bank had no funds belonging to Mr. McCollister and heartlessly returned the check dishonored.—Rome Tribune Herald.

Got Money From J. M. Alexander

J. Cleveland McKensie, a young man probably 25 or 26 years of age, and formerly of Piedmont, S. C. has been arrested in Dallas, Texas, having posed as the Rev. Milton O. Alexander, and having called on Mr. Alexander's brothers at Pelzer, S. C., for money.

McKensie is Mr. Alexander's cousin and was aware of the latter's plans for leaving Wilmington to join the navy. McKensie was in Asheville during the Textile Association meeting last week and asked J. M. Alexander Supt. of Pelzer Mill No. 4 all about his brother Milton. McKensie went on to Memphis, Tenn., and later telephoned to Mr. Alexander at Pelzer, representing himself as Milton and asked for \$25 by wire. The money was forwarded as requested. Two days later McKensie had arrived in Dallas and made requests over the telephone of Ben Alexander of Pelzer for \$25 and of Walter Dobbins for \$25. Mr. Dobbins forwarded \$35 by telegraph, but the delivery was held up when it became known that an impostor was at work and that the Rev. M. Alexander was not in Dallas.

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YORKSHIRE GUM

A SOLUBLE GUM to be used in Warp Sizing. It is especially valuable in this respect as it combines readily with all starches, making a uniform size mixing. Besides making a smooth, pliable warp, users of Yorkshire Gum will find quite a reduction in shedding and loom waste. For this reason we recommend it especially where drop-wires are in use. This Gum also attracts moisture very readily and by so doing adds strength and elasticity to the yarn. While giving the very best results in sizing, it is, at the same time, a most economical size. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Oil in addition.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY
100 William Street, New York

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.

M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural Commissioner,
Southern Railway,
Room 129, Washington, D. C.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable free is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Wanted.

A portable dustless card stripper. Must be in condition and cheap for cash. Address No. 666, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Weavers Wanted.

Wanted.—Weavers for a night run. New Draper looms on plain work. Run five nights and pay for six. Pay off every week. Good running work and good wages. Do not pay transportation. Can also furnish work for a few spinners. Write Supt. Kershaw Cotton Mill, Kershaw, S. C.

MANAGER OR AGENT.

Wanted to correspond with any large cotton mill company desiring the services of a competent man as manager or agent. At present employed but would change for a good salary. Best references can be furnished. Write "Expert," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Have had long experience and am now employed but desire larger position. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1141.

WANT position as superintendent of 5,000 to 15,000 spindle mill either weaving or spinning. 27 years practical experience. Now employed as superintendent. Have experience in some of largest mills in South. Good references. Address No. 1142.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Long experience. Now employed. Good references. Will not consider less than \$250. Address No. 1144.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, warping, spooling and slashing. Have 15 years experience on colored and white work. Age 40. Married. Sober. Can give good references. Address No. 1145.

WANT position as superintendent by practical man with executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get possible results. 10 years as superintendent, 12 years as overseer. Experienced on plain and fancy weaves. A-1 references. Address No. 1146.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Presently employed as erector, but wish to secure position as spinner. Long experience as overseer and can furnish good references. Address No. 1147.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish first-class references from former employers. Strictly sober. Address No. 1148.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience, especially on colored goods and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 1149.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have 12 years experience as overseer of large rooms. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but wish to change on account of health of family. Can give present employers as references. Address No. 1150.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed at night, but want day job. 12 years as overseer in successful mill and can give all former employers as reference. Address No. 1151.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Long experience and am now employed but for good reasons prefer to change. Fine references. Address No. 1152.

WANT position as superintendent of either plain weaving or yarn mill. Am all-round practical mill man, but especially strong on carding. Have made a close study of waste problems and am in position to more than save my salary in the

waste account. Let me investigate your waste conditions. Correspondence confidential. Address No. 1153.

WANT position as superintendent. Am a young man of good education and also long practical experience. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger job. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1154.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have long experience on both white and colored work and all makes of looms. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1155.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Long experience as second hand and overseer in Eastern mills. Special experience on fine yarns. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1156.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and first-class training. Can furnish best of references from present and past employers. Address No. 1157.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have experience and ability and am well recommended by former employers. Can make good. Address No. 1158.

WANT position as superintendent. Age 28. Married. Graduate of Philadelphia Textile School, with practical experience as assistant superintendent. Special experience on colored and fancy goods. Address No. 1159.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Age 39. Have 19 years experience on all grades of sheetings, domestics and export goods. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1160.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience as superintendent. Am practical in all departments and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1161.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 30. Have had long experience with cotton mill steam plants and am also a good electrician. Address No. 1162.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as superintendent and have run some of the best mills in the South. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1163.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Now employed as overseer of large room, but prefer to change. Am rated as first-class Draper loom weaver. Good references. Address No. 1164.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder in a large mill. Age 24. I believe in work. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1165.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and

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spinner. Can furnish first-class references, as to ability and habits from all former employers. Can get results. Address No. 1166.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Can furnish all former employers as references and can get results. Address No. 1167.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving, or traveling salesman. Have had experience in such positions and can furnish good references. Address No. 1168.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1169.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had good experience and am competent to run any reasonable size room. My reference will prove satisfactory. Address No. 1170.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine goods and can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 1171.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinner or both. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1172.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience as superintendent. Held last position 10 years. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 1173.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experience on chevots, chambrays, sheetings and drills. Married. Age 32. Good references. Address No. 1174.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experience on sheeting and colored work. Am also expert slasher man. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1175.

A NO. 1 MACHINIST wants a better paying job. Can run a master mechanic's job. Now employed as assistant master mechanic. Married. Sober. Will give references. Address No. 1176.

WANT position as carder. Have 5 years experience as carder, also I. C. S. diploma on carding and spinning. 38 years old. Married. Can furnish best of references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 1177.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have handled some of the most successful mills in the South. Can furnish good references and get results. Address No. 1178.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent for 12 years and thoroughly understand the mill business. Held last job three years. Fine references. Address No. 1179.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, spooling, warping or winding. Am 30 years old. 9 years overseer. Am familiar with all grades of cotton. Address No. 1180.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$1,500. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer more modern mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1181.

needs a Supt. that can get results. Age 36. Married. Held last position nine years. Gilt edged references. Address No. 1182.

WANT position as superintendent or traveling representative for machinery or supplies. Am experienced in both lines and can furnish entirely satisfactory references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1183.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1185.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. 10 years experience on all kinds of goods, but prefer fancies. Satisfactory references from present and past employers. Address No. 1185.

WANT position as superintendent by a practical man. Have had 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all the details connected with the manufacturing of cotton goods. Can give A-1 reference as to my executive ability and character. Address No. 1186.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Age 32. Married. 7 years as overseer. 2 years as superintendent. Can furnish any one with references. Address No. 1187.

CHIEF ENGINEER and Master Mechanic wishes to make a change. A successful record can be shown from past and present employers. 12 years experience, 8 years as chief engineer and master mechanic with some of the most up-to-date plants in the South. Can furnish reference to any one in need of a man for the position. Am 35 years of age, have a fam-

ily. Am sober and of good habits. Could come on reasonable notice. Now employed. Address No. 1188.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and am employed at present as overseer of spinning. My present employers will be given as references. Address No. 1189.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving in large mill. Prefer Alabama, Georgia or South Carolina. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1190.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning. Have held present position as overseer of spinning for 10 years. Have large family of mill help. Address No. 1191.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 5 years grinder, 5 years second hand and 3 years overseer. Married. Sober. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1192.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have been on present job three years and have given entire satisfaction but want larger room. First class references. Address No. 1193.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience, especially on fine combed yarns. Can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 1194.

WANT position as superintendent. Special experience on combed yarns, both coarse and fine. Now employed as superintendent and can furnish the best of references. Address No. 1195.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as superintendent of yarn and weaving mills and am good manager of help. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1196.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but am not satisfied with location of mill. Have experience both as overseer and superintendent. Address No. 1197.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or overseer of weaving. Experience in both departments and am now employed but want larger job. Good references. Address No. 1198.

WANT position as superintendent. Am expert on fine, as well as class yarns for all purposes. Know how to make dividends. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1199.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or overseer carding or spinning, or both in large mill. Long experience in the mill. Employed at present. Good references. Address No. 1200.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of large mills and can furnish best of references both as to ability and character. Address No. 1201.

WANT a job as superintendent of small mill that is run down and not making money, and whose managers want it put in good order and on paying basis. Have had long experience as carder and spinner, also have ample experience in weaving, winding, twisting, warping and ruling. Good references if required. Address No. 1202.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Have had charge of carding and spinning in large mill and gave satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 1203.

WANT position as roller coverer. Experienced. Can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1204.

WANT position as Supt. or manager. Have filled both positions and have long practical experience on a wide variety of goods. Can furnish five references. Address No. 1206.

WANT position as second hand in card room. Am now employed and give satisfaction but want to change. Age 30. Strictly sober and am a hustler for quantity and quality. Address No. 1207.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or as second hand. Have had good experience in first class mill and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1208.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Long experience in both. Nothing less than \$2.50 considered. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1209.

WANT position as superintendent. Would like to figure with any mill that is not getting results. Can furnish references and can change on short notice. Address No. 1210.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced in both yarn and weaving mills, and can give satisfaction. Am now employed, but would change for larger mill. Address No. 1211.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as asst. Supt. Now employed but would change for larger job. Good references. Address No. 1112.

WANT position as superintendent of same mill or as carder and spinner. Have had long experience and always give satisfaction. Reason for changing better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 1213.

WANT position as Supt. or overseer of carding. Age 41. Married. Graduate of Inter. Cor. School. Have been successful as overseer

of carding, spinning, weaving, slashing, beaming and dyeing. Strictly sober. Member of Baptist church. Have not lost a day from work in six years. Address No. 1214.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have experience and knowledge of the business and can furnish entirely satisfactory references from former employers. Address No. 1215.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. Have had 12 years experience as overseer. Age 35. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1216.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 15 years experience in shop and steam plant and can give satisfaction. Can furnish excellent references. Have family of mill help. Address No. 1224.

seer of spinning. Experienced in both positions, in weaving and spinning mills. Now employed. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1217.

WANT position as Supt. Long experience as carder and spinner and am now employed as Supt. of small mill. Best of references. Address No. 1218.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN wishes to correspond with a mill that WANT position as Supt. Am now on automobile tire fabrics. Address present job 10 years but want larger mill. Good references. Address No. 1227.

WANT position as Supt. of yarn mill or carder. Long practical experience on all classes of yarn from 4s to 180s. Also experience on automobile tire fabrics. Address No. 1220.

Errors in Report of Cotton Goods Exhibit.

Our most humble apologies are offered for three greivous errors in report of the cotton goods exhibit at Asheville; and the only excuse we can offer is that our reporter was so charmed with the appearance of those who wore and exhibited the goods that due thought and consideration were not given to the manufacturers who made the success of the exhibit possible.

Instead of those mentioned, the following are the parties to whom this credit is due:

The coat suit exhibited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas was made from Palm Beach cloth woven at the Sibley Mill, Augusta.

Miss Mae Lucille Smith's suit, instead of being from the product of Nantucket Mills, was from the Leaksville Cotton Mills of Spray, N. C.; and last but not least of these errors, was in regard to Capt. J. H. Maxwell's pretty suit, which was finished with Victor Mills starch made by the Keever Starch Company of Columbus, Ohio.

Our apologies are also due to other publications to whom this erroneous report was furnished and they will do us a favor by publishing this explanation.—Mill News.

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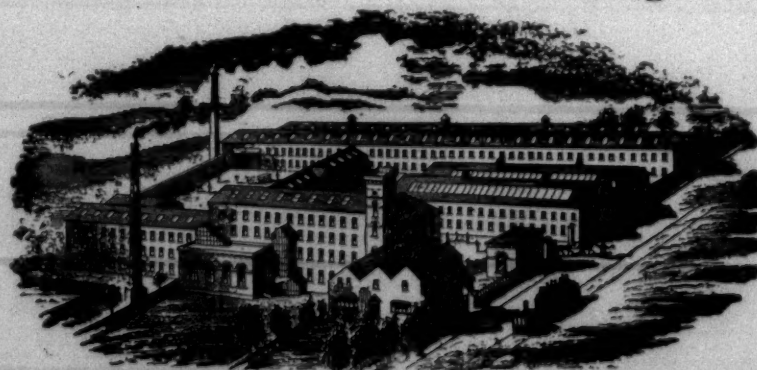
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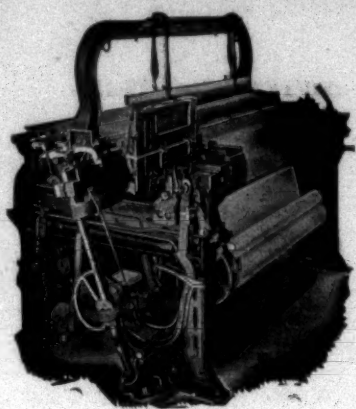
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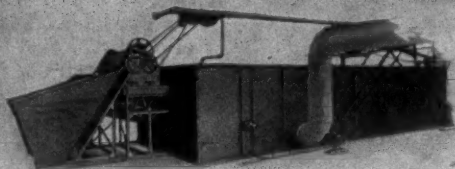
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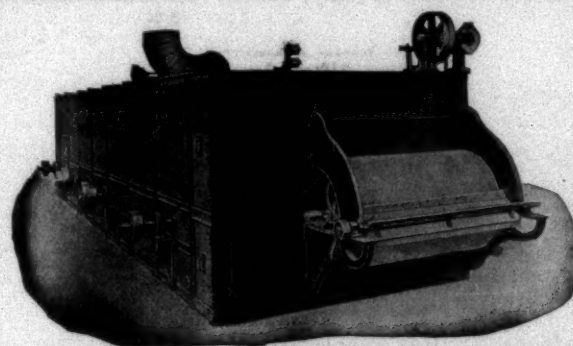
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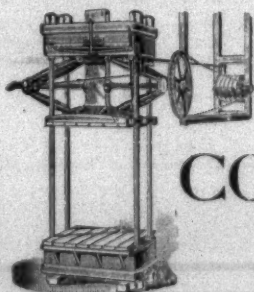
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